Willes.

GARDEN THEATRE—S.15—The Master.

GARRICK THEATRE—S.20—The Little Minister.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—S. The New S Bells.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—S.15—The Royal Box.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—S.15—Monte Carlo,

IRVING PLACE THEATRE—S.20—Die Schone Galat

and The Little Lambs.

KRITH'S—Noon to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—S.30—A Virginia Cout
eblp.

KOSTER & BIAL'S S Vaudeville, MADISON SQUARE GARDEN S:15 Buffalo Bill's WIM NAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Day and evening-Exhibition of Oil Paintings. \$70R'8-12:30 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville, 0CTOR'S-9:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville M. T. JACK'S THEATRE—2.—8. liuriesque. AN T. JACK'S THEATRE—2—S—Unriesque.
ALLACK'S THEATRE—Closed this week.
TH STREET THEATRE—8—The Girl from Paris.

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American Bronzes.

juctions of the eminent Sculptors, MacMonnies Proctor, Elwell and Bush-Brown, on exhibition this country only at the establishment of THEODORE B. STARR. Madison Equare West, New York.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—In reply to a joint note from the European Powers in the interest of peace, Senor Gullon, the Spanish Foreign Minister, said the panish Cabinet were unanimous in considering that Spain had reached "the limit of intering that Spain had reached "the limit of international policy in the direction of conceding the demands and allowing the pretensions of the United States." — Advices from Hong Kong say that the revolt in the Philippines is assuming large proportions. — It is reported at Shanghal that the American Consul has demanded indemnity for an attack on a mission in Chung-King-Kindu Province. — Great excitement prevails among Hawalian natives from fear of an eruption of Mauna Loa.

CONGERSS.—Both branches in session.

CONGRESS .- Both branches in session. = CONGRESS.—Both branches in session.

Senate: The Sundry Civil bill was under consideration, the debate being on a proposition to improve Mobile Harbor.—House Mr. Lentz, of Ohlo, made a bitter attack on President McKinley, to which Mr. Grosvenor indignantly replied; the Army Reorganization bill was sent back to the Military Affairs Committee.—Both houses adjourned until Monday.

DOMESTIC.—The devaluements of the day

DOMESTIC.—The developments of the day were regarded in Washington as bringing war near; there is felt to be no hope of peace unless Spain yields to the demands of the United States. — The diplomatic representatives in Washington of the six great European Powers presented a joint note to President McKindey expressing a hope that peace with Spain might be preserved; the President, in reply, announced his determination that the war in Cuba must cease. — Consul-General Lee informed the State Department that he would leave Havana on Saturday. — The Key West squadron received orders as to its movements in case of a blockade of Havana or Matanzas. — The steamer Comal arrived at Key West, bringing ammunition and supplies for the fleet.

CITY.—The Chamber of Commerce adopted a DOMESTIC.-The developments of the day

CITY.—The Chamber of Commerce adopted a esolution expressing the hope that peaceable neans would serve to adjust the present Spanish difficulty, rejecting an amendment calling upon the President to secure the independence of Cuba by force of arms if necessary.

The Rapid Transit Board approved the certifiates granting the franchises to be offered t Manhattan Company and also the contract and specifications for the underground road.

The regular meeting of the Baptist Social Union eld at Delmonico's. - Stocks were dull

THE WEATHER.-Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 47 degrees; lowest, 30; average, 30%.

NO EUROPEAN INTERVENTION.

The interview between the President and the representatives of the great Powers of Europe at the White House yesterday was one of the most significant and impressive incidents of the whole controversy between the United States and Spain. It made two facts of prime importance entirely clear. One is that the European Powers, however deep their interest in the matter may be, have no thought of attempting any intervention beyond the expression of an amiable desire for continued peace and for the welfare of both the United States and Spain. They recognize fully that this country is entitled to obtain redress for its wrongs and to vindicate its own honor, without aid or hindrance from any other Power. The other fact is that the President means to exercise that right, and, while appreciating the goodwill and benevolent desires of the Powers, to pursue unmoved the course dictated alone by their schemes for making profits on a falling American interests and American honor. The American people gratefully appreciate and reciprocate the friendly expressions of the Powers. They emphatically and unanimously approve the President's reply.

It had for some time been well known that Spain was diligently trying to get some European Powers or Power to aid her in resisting the just demands of the United States, and, failing that, to secure European intervention or mediation between her and this country. It is now known that her efforts in those directions have failed. From the outset it was beyond the possibilities of credence that any European Power would take up arms against us in Spain's behalf. There has, however, been | the headlines and large type in their favorite some slight leaning, here and there, toward Journals may have observed in the small type making offers of mediation, provided all the and obscure corners to which items of minor great Powers could be induced to unite in an importance are relegate an occasional referactly the opposite. It is a damper on merit. other concert of Europe for that purpose. That ence to the circumstance that enlistments in It provides for an increased minimum salary project has now been abandoned because of the the Navy are very slow, and the further cirunwillingness of Great Britain to enter into it. cumstance that desertions are getting to be That Power thus manifests its cordial and frequent. Within the last day or two it has along sympathized with the United States in paid civil officers for the apprehension of decourse. It now refuses to assent to any action has been found necessary, according to this reor word that might in the least add to our diffi- port, to detail officers from war vessels in port culties, or to sauction European meddling in a | to be in attendance each morning at the police matter which is not Europe's concern. For courts and station-houses to return intending that the gratitude of the United States will be deserters to their ships. Taken in conjunction, freely given to its over-sea kinsman. It is an these two circumstances would seem to indi- according to length of service the competent other proof that "blood is thicker than water."

have accepted them. There are two major prin- lous to escape from it. ciples that would have forbidden it to do so,

"sphere of influence." The other argument activity in procuring them wherever they could against such mediation involves the question of be bought in the markets of the world. But honor. It is conceded that a nation cannot be of what use will they be unless we have officers expected to submit to arbitration any matter af- to command and sailors to man them? Isn't it feeting its honor, and it is indisputable that the quite as important to have somebody to handle henor of this country is deeply concerned in this and fight these ships as it is to have the ships controversy with Spain. This country has to themselves? No patriotic citizen doubts for a show that it can and will protect its own citi- moment that eventually the country will rezens and redress their wrongs, and exact repa-spond to the demand for recruits for the Navy, ration for an atroclous and murderous attack and that there will be no lack of fighting maupon its own naval representatives. There are | terial when the crisis arrives, if it should come, questions connected with Cuba which might But it may then be found that numbers and properly be submitted to arbitration, provided patriotism and courage cannot make up for the arbiter were a proper one. The honor of the United States is to be intrusted to no other comes from experience. guardianship than that of the United States !tself.

of Europe than it freely gives in return. No ing and formidable at short range upon a peacenation could more scrupulously refrain from ful community, will be comparatively innocanything approximating to meddling than does tuous against an enemy's fleet, and that no matas summarily as it might justly have done, lest such action should add to the difficulties of the lieve no lack of ships, but if reports are true European Powers that were trying to restore order to that empire. In like fashion it is en- whom our ships are useless. Suppose some of titled to expect that Europe will keep hands off the newspapers which have been howling for in this American dispute. Spain being a Euro- war with Spain and making war upon the Presipean as well as, and much more than, an dent should let up briefly in those two directions American Power, it is entirely fitting that her and begin to vociferate upon the crying need of neighbors should offer her advice, as they are | recruits for the Navy. doing. If they should succeed in persuading her to accede to the proposals of the United States, they would do her the greatest possible favor, and their action would be most welcome to this country. It is not unfitting, either, that they should express their willingness to use their good offices for the settlement of the dispute between the United States and Spain, provided the United States desires them to do so. For that this Nation may make its courteous acknowledgments. But that is all. Such intervention or mediation is not to be imposed upon this Nat'on, nor can its declination to accept it be deemed unfriendly or discourteous. Its right to make its own settlement with Spain is indefeasible.

SPAIN'S OPPORTUNITY.

Spain's opportunity to escape from an untenable position is still open. The forbearance of the United States is still exercised. The Presidential message, which might have made escape far more difficult and humiliating, has been for a time withheld. The American people, suffering such provocation as few others have ever known, are a little longer restraining themselves with a patience never surpassed. And now the door has been opened, if possible, a little wider still by the united Powers of Europe. For, whatever its intent, that was the unmis-

takable effect of the remarkable meeting of President and Ambassadors at the White House yesterday. It showed to Spain in the clearest possible manner that she can hope for, and indeed is entitled to, no assistance from her European neighbors in resisting the righteous demands of the United States. It did even more than that. It gave Spain a chance to yield to those demands without sacrifice of pride. To yield to the United States alone might humiliate her. To acquiesce in the formally expressed will of united Europe certainly should not. If Spain declines to heed that impressive and unique overture she will place herself in thus they would "put him in a hole." In other the category of those whom the gods make mad before destroying them.

This Nation waits. It has no desire to injure Spain; it means to conserve its own welfare. It does not wish to degrade Spain; it means to vindicate its own honor. It rests with Spain to decide, and to decide quickly. whether or not the doing of the latter shall in- believed. That all who favor war have such volve the doing of the former. The United States has spoken its last word. Europe has spoken its last word. They now listen for have been, wittingly or unwittingly, playing into Spain's ultimate reply.

PRESIDENT AND PEOPLE.

Tribune office which cordially approve the londest in their demands for war point un-President's policy in the Cuban affair, there mistakably toward it. To promote their own comes now and then one which calls the wis- | sordid speculations and to help along the dom of that policy into question. We printed own political schemes these men would no and made reply to one the other day, from a only involve this country in a foreign war correspondent who thought the President had | but they would welcome and even countve at been inconsistent with his word. Here is an | foreign victories over American arms. That i other, from a man of high standing in this community, whose views on any subject are al- | and the Nation have to contend. The simple

ways entitled to respectful consideration: I can but fear that President McKinley is doomed to the mortification and defeat of launching his Cuban message on an ebb tide of public confidence and National support—that he will find himself, after all, outmaneuvred by the will Spaniard, and the country now so splendidly loyal to him deeply embittered against him. Highly as I have always externed. against him. Highly as I have always esteemed simply "Major," McKinley!

Our correspondent's fears are ill-founded. The people are with the President, and are going to stay with him. They are with him more to-day than they were yesterday. He has been gaining in popularity and in popular confidence and esteem steadily since this trouble began and his prudent and courageous policy was revealed. A few politicians whose zeal or personal ambition outruns their discretion, and a few speculators who have been disappointed in market, may be opposed to him. The masses of the people and the real leaders of industry are with him earnestly and steadfastly. Note the utterances yesterday of such representative They speak with no uncertain sound, and they give voice to the thoughts and wishes of the American people. There will be no ebbing of the tide of public confidence in President Mc-

SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT.

principles which the European Powers recog- important if, as is believed in some high quarnise as much as the United States does. One | ters, we are on the verge of a war which is that this is a matter purely American in its | will have to be fought largely if not entirely

power. The case lies wholly outside of their Government has been showing commendable lack of drill and training and the skill that

Has it occurred to any of the editors and statesmen who have been shouting for imme-In this the United States is asking no more diate war that large type, though terror-inspirthis one. Even when its own people were in- ter how many ships we have or how heavy the famously ill-treated in the Turkish Empire at guns they carry they can't be turned loose to withheld its hand from wresting forth redress fight themselves, but must have men to handle them? There's no lack of soldiers, and we bethere is a lack of seamen in the Navy, without

WAR PLANS UNMASKED.

The Nation should be grateful to Mr. Balley That eloquent and enthusiastic leader of the Opposition revealed the other day with convincing clearness the plans and purposes of the factions which he represents. He made evident the real animus of many of those who are attacking the President and clamoring for war at any price. The revelation is an instructive one, and will be strange if it does not have much effect in the upholding of the President's hands and the promotion of the cause of peace, if pos sible, and of honor at any price.

The burden of Mr. Bailey's prophecy was that he would resist all further preparations for war until it was decided whether or not there was to be war. If there was to be no war no preparations for it should be made. If there was to be war it should be begun first, and war. And war was not to be avoided as long as possible and accepted only as a last resort, Nation's first choice. Mr. Bailey did not say all these things in so many words. But in explicitly saying that he was opposed to further war preparations until he knew whether or not there was to be war he implied them in unmis-

The demand for war, then, has been not only for war for its own sake, but for a war in which this Nation would be at a disadvantage through lack of preparation. That would mean that the Government would be seriously hamfer some reverses. Then these very war-shout ers would turn their batteries against the Pres ident for not more successfully waging the war they had provoked, under the handleap hey had themselves imposed upon him. And words, they have been willing to bring no only war, but disaster, upon this Nation for the sake of partisan advantage and for the sak of injuring the President to whom they are opposed. A more monstrous line of conduct it impossible to imagine.

That Mr. Bailey is thus animated is not to be desires is by no means credible. But that such a conspiracy exists, and that members of Congress its hands, is no longer to be doubted. The maperate efforts to discredit and embarrass him Among the many letters daily received at The | that are manifested in some of those who are the hideous spirit against which the President exposure of it should insure its stern rebuke and irremediable overthrow

AN ATTACK ON THE SCHOOLS.

ord on all "deals" for tinkering with the charter, and intends to preserve it. It is therefore safe to assume that he will withhold his assent to the Ahearn bill regulating the salaries of teachers in the public schools of this city, provided the citizens who understand its evil character arouse themselves to inform the Governor Board has adopted resolutions asking Governor Black to kill the bill, and setting forth unanswerable arguments against this attack on the

The Ahearn bill is an utterly indefensible invasion of the prerogatives of the Board of Education, a doctoring of the charter in the interhelp Tammany pay its debts to the politicians of a long-standing reproach. ests of Tammany, a measure of legislation to In the public schools who did so much to elect Van Wyck with their boorish treatment of experts who came here to help in the establishment of new branches of teaching and their demagogic agitation against all improvement in are to be commended, and even in the present state of the city's finances, when, if we are to believe the Controller, we are \$30,000,000 beyoud the constitutional debt limit and there is no money for imperatively needed public improvements, the Mayor might not be severely condemned for saddling a new burden of \$500. Perhaps newspaper readers who look beyond | 000 on Manhattan and The Bronx and \$450,000 the Ahearn bill, however, that increase is exover that now paid, and under cover of that goes on to take from the Board of Education one of its most important functions, that of length of service shall be taken into account almost impossible to get rid of poor teachers. They can only be left to do such work as they the law sets up a hard and fast rule of pay cate, first, that the dearth of men in the Navy | and incompetent are put on the same plane, all Had there, however, been unanimous over- is not being filled as rapidly as it should be incentive to specially good work is lost, and the tures from the European Powers for mediation, in a time like this, and, second, that an unusual schools will soon become full of teachers whose it is not easy to see how this country could proportion of those now in the service are anx- only ambition is to escape dismissal. The evils of such a system more than offset any benefit

There can be no question that the schools have been greatly improved under their presmenace them nor imperil their balance of torpedo-boat destroyers and all that. And our provides for increase of salaries on a combined ed in four years, less exports of domestic and the counsel for the Cuban Junta, who rose up

salaries.

only demand for its supersedure comes from political organizations of teachers which represent nothing but settled opposition to every improvement, every new idea, all new blood, in warehouse July 1, 1893, which was 56,255,everything but the turning of the school sys- 561 pounds, there appeared a supply last July tem into a machine to provide places and pay of 2,364,000,000 pounds, less whatever quantity regardless of fitness. Of course Mayor Van may have been consumed in the previous four Wyck approved their bill. He owes these or- years. Nobody supposed that after the breakganizations a debt, and he hates and loses no opportunity to insult the Board of Education. consumption had been anywhere near the maxi-But with the Governor it is different. He has mum until within the last six months. In all declared against doctoring the charter, and ex- previous years the greatest consumption in any amination must show him that this bill is an twelve months was less than 500,000,000 pounds, ourrageous violation of home rule, since it de- and, while many reckoned the consumption prives the Department of Education of important powers specifically conferred by the char- 60 or 70 per cent of the maximum, it was a con-

A BEWILDERING SITUATION.

In one of those luminous essays upon current politics with which our occasionally veraclous contemporary "The New-York Sun" delights to regale its readers, that journal yesterday portrayed the political situation in Kansas in a manner that cannot fail to confuse Kansas and bewilder the LVth Congress. It is devoted to a discussion of the probable candidates for Congress in Kansas in 1898. Kansas politicians will be interested to know that who will be the nomince in the IIId Dis-"triet, where Bodkin, of Populist distinction, 'was the standard-bearer in 1896, does not yet 'appear." The impression doubtless prevails in Kansas that Ridgely was the Populist standard-bearer in 1896, and was elected. It also prevails in the LVth Congress, where Ridgely sits and answers to his name at rollcall. As for Bodkin," there's no such person. Jeremiah D. Botkin, fusionist, was elected Congressmanat-large in 1896, and is still at large in the

"The Vith District," says "The Sun," "Is 'now represented by a Populist, William Baker, of Lincoln, and the VIIth would have been represented by a Populist, too, had the Hon. Jeremiah Simpson, of Medicine Lodge, not been defeated by about two thousand votes by another resident of the same Kansas metropolls, Congressman Long, the present Repre-'sentative." Notwithstanding which, N. B. Mc Cormick, Populist, is sitting in the House, answering to his name at rollcall as representative of the VIth District, and William Baker sn't there. Singularly enough, too, the Hon. Jeremiah Simpson, who was "defeated by about two thousand votes," has been sitting there in the House answering to his name and occasionally trying to make trouble for Speaker Reed, and "Congressman Long," who defeated nim, not only doesn't appear in the House, but his name is not on the roll. For a man who was defeated by two thousand votes Jerry Simpson has been making a great deal of unnecessary fuss in this Congress.

Forecasting the nominations for 1898, "The iun" says that since "Long defeated Simpson in 1896, Simpson's election over Long in 1898 might be accepted as an act of just political o express an opinion, but if Long takes the ent when Simpson is elected, as Simpson seems to have done when Long was elected, it will be well, we give it up it is altogether too bewildering. One thing is certain, however, that if you see it in 'The Sun' " it needs verification.

RAILROAD CROSSINGS.

Governor Black has signed the bill approcristing \$100,000 to carry out the Railroad rossings law of ISD7. That law contains these mportant provisions: Every new steam surface railroad must be

constructed as to avoid all public crossings grade, unless the Railroad Commissioners etermine that such construction is impracticaie, the railroad bearing all the cost involved. When a wholly or partly new highway inter-

secting a steam surface railroad is to be built, the Railroad Commissioners are to determine pressed or at grade, and in the last-named case o prescribe safeguards. One half the cost of separating grades is to be borne by the rallroad and one half by the municipal corporation.

ond company, or at their own discretion, the Radical Commissioners shall determine what alteration, if any, of grade or route shall be made. Of the cost of such alteration one-half is to be borne by the railroad, one-quarter by the municipal corporation and one-quarter by the State. In all cases hearings are to be given, and an appeal lies from the Railrond Commissioners to the Appellate Division.

As will be seen, the State appropriation is to be drawn upon only for the abolition of existing grade crossings, and to contribute only onequarter of the sum spent in accomplishing that object. It allows, therefore, for a total expenditure to that end of \$400,000 within the

This act, which has been much discussed, but not well understood, is not radical, but extremely conservative. It leaves pretty much every thing to the discretion of the Railroad Commissloners, and their responsibility for its wise ema measure which may accomplish little or nothing. It is likewise a measure under which firm and sagacious men with a strong public sentiment sustaining them can largely diminish a grave evil and proportionately relieve the State

THE WEAKNESS IN WOOL.

It is not very long since, with all the warehouses at Boston bursting with wool held on speculation, and with 100 quotations by Coates the schools. Good salaries for good teachers Brothers, of Philadelphia, averaging 20.83 cents for all kinds and grades, the papers interested in the trade were voelferating that there could be no decline, but that actual scarcity of wool was to be expected. Somewhat earlier Secretary North of the Wool Manufacturers' Association published a statement calculated to induce manufacturers to buy, giving assurance that the supply in the country on Brooklyn for increase of salaries, provided was "not at all excessive," and this being questhat increase was a reward of merit. Under tioned by The Tribune, he argued that the quantity available was "not at all in excess of manufacturing requirements," and said "it was "expected that the importing price of wool "would be reached before the clip of 1898 is "available." This letter was printed November 5, when the average of 100 quotations was practical friendship for this Nation. It has all been reported that as much as \$250 has been grading teachers, and orders that nothing but 20.73 cents. But the monthly circular of Coates Brothers for April 1 shows a fall in the average the Cuban troubles, and has fully approved its serters in a single day at a Southern port. It in awarding higher salaries. Such a law would of the same 100 quotations to 19.49 cents, and be a premium on incompetency. It is already it is well known that on the higher grades prices have declined two cents or more. Justice, Bateman & Co., in their circular, state that can with the lowest grade of salaries. But if holders in many cases "are willing to take "lower prices than have often been refused in "order to pocket such profits as they can still "realize," and proceed to show that "an aver-"age advance of nine cents, or 30% per cent, on "prices of April 1 must take place before domes tic wools can reach the importing point." The reason for referring to these events is

These are rather important facts. Especially which might be derived from any increase of that they are by many mistakenly attributed to the state of foreign affairs. People did not lack abundant evidence of an excessive supply of wool last fall or winter, but in holding on to bearings. European Powers, apart from Spain on the sea, and in which the Navy will, of ent management, and the salary system now realize big profits they persistently ignored the -and for this purpose she is an American and course, be the most potential factor. In such in force has had the approval of Superintendent great stocks held by manufacturers and the not a European Power-have no interests at a war it is of the highest importance that we Jasper, all of whose associations and prejudices probable effects of higher prices for goods upon stake in it other than purely humanitarian. should have fighting machinery in the shape are naturally on the side of the old régime, as the consumption. The official records had *United States intervention, in Cuba will not of battle-ships, cruisers, monitors, torpedo-boats, the best salary schedule ever adopted here. It shown that 808,205,288 pounds had been import-

including that of last year, had amounted to 1.499,673,535 pounds, according to The Wool may take himself too seriously. As a matter of Manufacturer's reports. Adding the quantity down of the manufacture early in 1893 the during the four years ending last July as only servative estimate that it had not averaged 80 per cent, or 400,000,000 pounds yearly, in those four years of prostration. But this would have left 764,000,000 pounds for the consumption between July 1 and the clip now beginning, besides any quantity imported after July 1.

In July the imports were 23,140,431 pounds, and have since been 51,786,070 pounds, under the new tariff in the six months ending with January. Less than 7,800,000 pounds of this quantity was of clothing or combing wool, and over 44,000,000 pounds of carpet wool. The further imports in February and March are not yet exactly known, but, according to reports, were about 20,000,000 pounds. The exports in seven months ending with January were only 1,321,890 pounds, domestic and foreign. From these figures it may be reckoned that the entire supply to April 1 for the four years and nine months has been about 2,457,738,995 pounds, while the consumption probably did not exceed 1,600,000,000 pounds in four years, but has been greatly increased during the last nine months. Considering that the new tariff was not enacted until about the end of July, and that not all manufacturers started immediately at full force, it seems liberal to estimate that the consumption for the last nine months has not been more than 20 per cent over the last maximum, or 450,000,000 pounds for threefourths of a year. But this, with the estimated consumption for the four years, would leave still available April 1 a supply of 407,738,995 pounds of old wool, besides the clip just beginning.

It is true that new wool will not be available in large quantity for some time, but, unless prices of wool and of goods yield to some extent, it is not probable that consumption will continue above the maximum of past years. In fact, some branches of the trade are already wellnigh demoralized by severe reduction from past selling prices of goods, while the temporary hesitation of clothiers and other buyers is increased by the uncertainty regarding war and the money market. Yet this uncertainty, however great its influence may be, does not affect the apparent fact that about four-fifths of of a year's maximum consumption of wool is still on hard, with a new clip beginning, and there is no occasion to seek foreign causes for a general desire to realize and a decline in price. The bottom fact is that the supply which was supposed to be barely enough for the necessities of the manufacturers, has proved so much greater than their needs that many of the manufacturers themselves have for more than a month been realizing on considerable blocks of old wool held in the belief that before they come to need it they will be able to buy at lower prices. It is now evident that the stocks of wool held in the country last July were underestimated, that the effects of the enormous importations permitted while the tariff was pendng have not yet been wholly realized, and that the stocks in manufacturers' hands since last July have been larger than the dealers were willing to admit.

"Hat! Columbia" is just a hundred years old, and it is better now than ever before in all the

A new steamship line from this city to Eastern Asia is to be welcomed. But what a pity it is not to be under the American flag!

There has been no more discreditable episode in recent diplomatic history than the attempt of the Spanish Government deliberately to mis-In the case of an existing grade crossing, on | lead not only the public but the governments of Europe concerning the proposed atton in Cuba. Spanish regret for it cannot be too strongly expressed.

> The Mayor is a triffe squeamish. He objects to horseback opinions for a horse-racing ad-

The Cuban people have few worse fees than the self-styled patriots who say they will resist with force of arms any intervention by this country in their behalf that is not preceded by recognition of these patriots as the lawful rulers of the island. Men who are not willing that peace should be restored and women and children saved from torture and death until their selfish political and pecuniary desires are gratifled are to be ranked in Weyler's company. Cuba may well pray for deliverance from such "pa-

The Democratic candidate for Recorder of Hoboken says that if elected he'll "set" on the bench with a clear head, which means that though he may "set" on the bench he will not "sot" on the bench.

A German paper is quoted as saying that the question of redress for the Maine outrage is unimportant. Is it so? For the murder of two missionaries Germany selzed the bulk of a Chinese province. Acting proportionately, this country might well seize not only Cuba, but all will not do that, but it will let the world see that its regard for its honor and for the lives of its citizens is not in the infinitesimalest degree inferior to Germany's or any other nation's

The atmosphere yesterday was extraordinarily pure and brilliant, but about ten degrees too cold. Thus far April has made a shabby record in comparison with March, a month for which it is supposed to feel profound contempt.

A few years ago, when the religious beliefs of candidates for the foreign mission field were under excited discussion, an observer of the situation whose penetration was generally thought to be equal to his wit summed up the controversy as follows: "The theological schools are now "debating the question whether or not the heath-'en are to have another chance, and the verdict of many of the disputants seems to be, 'the heathen shall not have another chance if we 'can help it.' " Similarly at the present time our two-legged dogs of war are manifestly resolved that we shall not continue to have peace, however just and honorable and beneficent, if they

When the war fever reaches such a height that people forget all about a domestic election a prompt application of ice to the head is urgently

An ex-Confederate, residing in Texas, writes to our esteemed contemporary "The New-York Evening Post" that he knows of no agency that was more potent than that journal "in bringing about good feeling between the North and the ment, first, because compliments of this sort paid to our esteemed contemporaries are always a source of gratification to The Tribune; and second, as an uncommonly interesting item of news to people in this neighborhood, who have never considered "bringing about good feeling" one of the functions of "The Evening Post."

It is barely possible that Mr. Horatio Rubens,

record of merit and length of service. The | foreign wool, and the five years' yield of wool, early in the week in some excitement with declaration of war against the United Stafact, Mr. Rubens isn't anybody in particular, If the United States gets into a war with Spain it won't make a huckleberry's difference with this Government which side Mr. Rubens fights on. Mr. Rubens will be doing himself a great favor if he will sit down and show less.

PERSONAL

The Rev. Loyal L. Wirt, of California, has been appointed as missionary superintendent in Alaska by the Congregational Home Missionary Society.

Judge Dillard C. Donnohue, who has just died at Greencastle, Ind., was a noted abolitionist and had much to do with shaping the action of the Indiana delegation in favor of nominating Lincoln at the Chicago Convention in 1860. "His chief public service," says "The Indianapolis News," vice," says "The Indianapolis News," "was his mission in 1862 to the Republic of Hayti in connection with President Lincoln's scheme of colonizing the emancipated negro slaves. After the first year of the war Mr. Donnohue, who had for several years been the law partner of John P. Usher, then Secretary of the Interior, was frequently in Washington, and thus had good opportunity of meeting and exchanging views with President Lincoln, of whom he was a close and warm friend. Reports had reached Washington that all was not well in Hayti, where Lincoln had been instrumental in sending a colony of five hundred negroes, and he wanted a man to go at once to that country. The appointment was made as indicated."

Charles H. Hackley, of Muskegon, Mich., has offered to place in the city park bearing his name statues of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman and Farragut, at a total expense of \$20,000. The park, with a selders' monument, was a previous gift by Mr. Hack-ley to the city. ley to the city.

Governor Lowndes of Maryland will make the opening address of welcome at the meeting of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in Baltimore on May 5.

A Rome correspondent of "The Baltimore Sun" says: "Among other evidences of the influence and effectual presence of the American mind in Italy may be mentioned the publication of a selection of Archbishop Ireland's discourses translated late Italian. This work, which has recently appeared, is published at Milan, and is entitled 'La Chiesa e la cleta Moderna, (the Church and Modern Society), is translated from the third and latest American Societa Moderna, (the Church and Modern Society, It is translated from the third and latest American edition, and is the only Italian translation authorized by the author, being the work of the Countess Sabina di Parravicino di Revel. In a notice prefixed to this translation Countess Parravicino writes that it is well readers should know that these discourses were not written for Italian readers, and that they have not been modified in any degree in being turned into Italian; indeed, this translation was not even submitted to the revision of the illustrious author, who only after three years asking permitted the translation into Italian.

Dr. George Ernest Morrison, the alert correspondent of "The London Times" at Peking, is a oung Australian, whose book, "An Australian in attracted much notice in London about three years ago. When he was not much more than a boy he was the leader of 'The Melbourne than a boy he was the leader of "The Melbourne Age" exploring expedition into New-Guinea. He afterward shipped as a common sailor on a schooner bound for the South Sea Islands, in order to learn the facts about the recruiting of South Sea Island labor for Queensland. Then he walked across Australia, a distance of about two thousand miles, a large part of his route being through a waterless desert. His father is the principal of the Scotch College at Geelong.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Boston Transcript" quotes a Western man visiting Roston as saying: worth calling a man between the Alleghanies and the West Coast who wouldn't give every cent of his money and every drop of his blood for his country if she was in danger. But the biggest danger the United States is in at present is that ome of the shouters may not catch on to the fact that what the people of the United States want, West as well as East, is to show the whole world that while we've got plenty of fighting strength, we have the sense and grip and up-to-date-i-fledness not to go off half-cocked and murder fifty thousand or so of the flower of our own folks in our Navy-self-acting murder machines, in order to make Spain let up on Cuba. The sense of the meeting is that Spain's got to let up, and that enough of our men have already been killed for the

purpose-pienty.

"The Bermuda Easter lily, the popular flower of the season, is lamentably scarce this year," said a Chestnut-at florist. "It looks as if we would have much trouble in its preservation. Whether insects, poverty of soil, premature harvesting, selection of stock for propasation or treatment during forcing are most responsible for this calamity is not known, but all these causes combine to destroy 80 per cent of the stock of Hermuda lilis. Accordingly, they are 15 to 20 per cent higher is price than last year. For twelve years the Bermuda lily has been an important factor in the spring flower market. At Easter time they are in demand by thousands of persons in this and other cities."—(Philadelphia Record.

Speaking of an annual fast day, "The Omaha Bee" says it does not see why people should make year. Evidently the author of that sentiment has never personally experienced the joyous abandon of a modern New-England fast day.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has eighteen women in its employ as station agents,

and the superintendents are much pleased with the way in which they perform their duties. These women act as both freight and ticket agents, and it is said in their favor by the travelling auditors that their accounts are always perfectly straight. Another prominent feature of their work is the fact that their stations are kept neater and cleaner than those presided over by men. Of the eighteen now in the service six are unmarried, and of the other twelve a majority are widows of former employes

Jack (tenderly, to the little brother of his adored one)—Would you like to know a secret, Tommy?

Tommy—Should think I would.

Jack Well I'm in love with your sister.

Tommy—Oh, that's no secret. The family has talked about it every day since Aunt Emma promised Nell she'd bring about an introduction—

(III: Bits.

A. J. Gillespie, of Rochester, has invented a new voting machine, seventy of which will be used in Rochester at the next election.

"Yesser."
"Were you one of the men who got shot when the firing occurred."
"Nope, I-er-wuz jest about half-shot."—(Atlanta Journal.

It was in Maine that an outspoken parson of the

our bewildered Representatives and Senators. They have been sitting and sitting, and have hatched nothing. O Lord, let them arise from their nests and go home, and all the praise shall be Thine." "Are there any really live jokes in The Comic Weekly"?"

Weekly ?"
"Yep, one."
"What?"
"The name of the paper."—(Atlanta Journal.

The Attorney-General of Colorado has furnished an opinion that there is no law authorizing women in that State to d.op their maiden name on the simple excuse of a wedding. The question calling for the decision came from a woman notary public who was recently married. She asked under what name she should continue to exist officially, and was gratified with the announcement that she must sign all documents as before marriage, for, the Attorney-General says, "there is no authority for a change of name at marriage or any other

Flo-Do you love me, sweet? Will-Dearly. "Would you die for me?" "No, my precious girl; mine is an undying love." -(Philadelphia Call.

"A correspondent," says "The Boston Tre cript," "who has evidently passed a rather dizzy Sunday, sends this query to 'The Boaton Portland Transcript': 'Can any kind of spirous liquor be sold in Maine, legely?" No, it cannot be sold there legally, but it can be and is sold comounly, miscuously and audaciously, with the full know edge and consent of those who make the laws and

those who are supposed to enforce them."

Doubtless others have noticed these historical facts and coincidences:
April 18, 1755. Battle of Lexington.
April 24, 1816, first engagement of Mexican War.
April 12, 1861, Sumter fitted on.
April 14, 1861, Sumter surrendered.
April 14, 1861, Lincoln's first call for treeps.
April 14, 1865, Lincoln's first call for treeps.
April 14, 1865, Lincoln assassinated.
That is quite a record for April in the United States. Some people are wondering if April, 1866, will add to the list another memorable data.

-(Waterbury American.